

THE LEXINGTON WEEKLY CAUCASIAN -- JULY 17, 1875.

Lexington Caucasian.

W. G. MUSGROVE, ETIENNE ALLEN,
MUSGROVE & ALLEN,
EDITORS.

W. G. MUSGROVE, Proprietor.
Largest Local and a General
Circulation is extending over
all the States and
Territories.

Going to a Larger Number of Postoffices
than any other Paper in Missouri.

A colored man in Columbia, Mo.,
pounded his mother-in-law, and the
married men of the town took up a
subscription and presented him with
a gold medal, as tokens of their
appreciation of his labors in the
cause of suffering sons-in-law.

The young man at Long Branch
weighing ten and a half pounds
hasn't taken a dip in the salt sea
waves yet, but they do say his ap-
petite is good.—St. Louis Rep.

The little sucker shows no fond-
ness for the sea, but has already ex-
hibited a wonderful aptitude for as-
tronomy, having several times ex-
plored "the milky way."

The Hon. Wadsworth P. Johnson,
president of the con. con., was
charged by the correspondent of the
St. Louis Globe-Democrat with op-
posing the presentation of a set of
resolutions in honor of the memory
of Gen. F. P. Blair, because the lat-
ter was a Union soldier. Mr. J.
emphatically denies the charge, and
we will take his denial before we
will take the word of a Jefferson City
correspondent.

The St. Louis Republican says:
"Our friend the carpet-bagger is van-
ishing. He has disappeared entirely
from Virginia, North Carolina,
Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and
Texas, and he is packing, not his
carpet-bag, but his plimoth trunks,
ready for departure from Alabama,
Mississippi and Louisiana. He sees
that his days are numbered. The
Republican party can no longer take
care of him, for it cannot take care
of itself."

Old Santa Anna is dead. He han-
ded in his checks at Jalapa, Mexico,
at the age of eighty-seven years.
He was pale and hasty to the end
of his days. His life would read
like a story of Munchausen or a
novel of Scott. He once ruled Mex-
ico, and he died without power. He
lived and died in contradiction of
several well-known theories. He
was a man of blood, but died quietly
in his bed. He was a rascal, and
spent half of his time in intrigues
with women. He fought and plan-
ned, and smoked and drank, and died
at eighty-seven, without a gray
hair.

Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, a
man of probity and intelligence, not
long since spent some time near the
Red Cloud Indian agency, engaged
in scientific explorations. Whilst
there he became acquainted with
Red Cloud, Chief of the Sioux. He
also became cognizant of most out-
rageous frauds, which were perpe-
trated upon the Indians, in the mat-
ter of supplies, by the agents and
the departments. As he seeks no
political preferment, and holds no
political office, and is a man of in-
tegrity and discernment, we can take
his word for the truth. He has ad-
dressed a lengthy communication to
President Grant upon the subject
Red Cloud gave him permission to
enter his domain upon the condition
that he would do this. He pro-
duced what may be considered unquestion-
able proofs that the Indians are
furnished with poor articles, for
which the tax-payers of the country
pay a high price; that the agents
are in collusion with the contractors,
and that Secretary Delano, of the Interior Department, does not
want to find out or rectify abuses
is this of any interest to you? It is.
Your money, and your labor
help to support this country. If
Indians are driven to murder and
pillage by frauds practiced upon
them, then your money furnishes the
gun, and pays for the powder which
kills them. Consequently your vote
ought to be against the party which
permits these evasions to go un-
punished.

Major John N. Edwards, the brave
soldier who fought during the entire
war, on the Confederate side, who
went with Shelby to Mexico, and
gave us in his brilliant book, "Shelby's
expedition to Mexico," an ac-
count of that strange adventure,
the courteous gentleman, and
scholarly journalists say:

The presence of numerous South-
ern alumni at the college communi-
cations north this summer, is another
gratifying indication of that fraternal
spirit of reconciliation which has
been so notably exhibited at the
Massachusetts centennial, and else-
where—another augury of that good
time coming, and now near at hand,
when the last resentment of the civil
war shall have been buried and the
country once more united under the
banes of universal peace.

When a man like John Edwards,
whose whole heart was given to the
cause of the South, longs for a re-
turn of brotherly feeling between
the sections; when men like Gen.
Pillow and Forrest, receive from the
hand of a negro girl a bouquet of
flowers as a token of reconciliation;
when Fitz Hugh Lee takes part in
the Boston centennial celebration;
when another prominent ex-Confed-
erate general make a speech that is
copied and praised by every North-
ern journal; when such things are
happening it is not about time for
brave boys and wild old mous-
back blatherskites, who never raised
anything but their tongues on one
side or the other, to dry up about
"eternal hate," and cease to make
passes of themselves!

The St. Louis Republicans men-
tion the names of seven or eight
prominent firms in St. Louis who
contribute, gratis, various positions
which go to make up the big foun-
tain which was unveiled there the
other day. It seems that the Kings
only contributed the suggestion, and
got a big free puff, for which other
men paid.

DEATH OF GEN. F. P. BLAIR.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, died sudden-
ly at his residence in St. Louis, on
the 8th inst. The general had been
in ill health for a long time, and his
life was only lengthened out a few
days by the surgical operation
known as the transfusion of blood.
He was one of the most brilliant
men of the last decade; famed as
an orator, a soldier and a politician.
He was born in Lexington, Ky., the
same town which produced the late
John C. Breckinridge. He was a son
of Frank P. Blair, Sr., who is now a
well-preserved, and at one time a
prominent editor of the Washington
Globe, Van Buren's organ.

Gen. Blair graduated at the Col-
lege of New Jersey, in 1841. After
leaving college he studied law in St.
Louis, with his brother, Montgomery
Blair. In 1845, he went to Mexico,
on account of ill health. Being there
served as a private until 1847, when
he returned to St. Louis and resumed
the practice of law.

In 1848 he became a member of the
Free Soil branch of the Demo-
cratic party, supporting Van Buren
for the presidency. For a time he
edited the St. Louis Democrat. In
1852 and 1854 he was elected to the
state legislature, and in 1856 was
elected congressman on the Repub-
lican ticket. He was re-elected in
1860. He was nominated vice-
president on the Democratic ticket
with Seymour, of New York, in
1864, and in 1870 was elected U. S.
senator to fill a vacancy. During
the war he made a brilliant record;
entering the army as a colonel of
volunteers in 1861, he finally arose
to the rank of major-general. Though
a Union soldier, he was bitterly op-
posed to that clause of the infamous
Dixie constitution, which, for years
disfranchised Southern soldiers who
had returned home and settled in
peace. He was a man of fine per-
sonal appearance, a fiery stump orator,
possessed of unflinching personal
bravery, a most agreeable man
socially, and a bold, but judicious
party leader. He was a man who
had admiration for his talents and
affection for his character. Missouri
does not to-day possess another so
bold, brilliant and noble, as he who
has now put off his armor, left the
field where he fought so long and so
fearlessly, and gone to the rest of the
grave. He was a representative
Western man, possessing all the
traits which enable the best speci-
mens of manhood in the world.

The following is a portion of a
section regarding the taxation of re-
ligious and school property:

"Lots in incorporated cities or
towns, or within one mile of the
limits of any city or town, to the
extent of 15,000 square feet, and
less than one mile or more distant from
such cities or towns, to the extent
of five acres, may be exempted from
taxation when the buildings thereon,
are used exclusively for religious worship,
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shall be taxed on its value to exceed
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